

The Dairy

HURRAH FOR THE HOUSE!

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Hurrah for the House and three and a tiger for Representatives Cooney, Clark, De Armond, Dougherty, Lloyd, Robb, Shackleton and Vandenberg of Missouri for voting right on oleo! May their shadows never decrease! But how about the three from St. Louis-Bartboldt, Joy and Butler? Have they become so habituated to the oleo habit at home they want to force every one to use it whether wanting it or not?

But the first skirmish is not the battle won; for the powers of darkness will be focused against the bill in the Senate, and the Senate will not dare to defeat the measure if those in favor of honest dealing have written their wishes to the members of that body. I notice an extract from the report of the Ohio food commissioner as to the great difficulty of regulating the oleo business. Just so. Yet we see pretty lively complaints welling up from Ohio at frequent intervals as to the very evident difficulty experienced by the Dairy and Food Commissioner in doing his sworn duty, the hard work he had in finding violators of the Ohio oleo law, and the small number of convictions of those who were found. None are so blind as those who will not see. Early last month, so report goes, an internal revenue detective went to Cleveland and found 20 violators of the oleo law in 20 minutes. So mote it be.

We think the farmers appreciate the work done by Secretary Wilson in their behalf enough to hope he will remain in office and keep right on "sawing wood" for the agricultural interests of the country. Very few have the qualifications for successfully conducting the office that he possesses. He is the right man in the right place—a none too frequent combination in this wicked and sinful world. Brighter times are ahead if we only keep our courage up and try to do a little better next time.

"Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart for any fate, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait."

Hope this finds you, readers, in this frame of mind. RALPH T. HOYT, Oregon Co., Mo., March 1.

The Chicago Produce puts Ruckes of Chariton county, Cowherd of Kansas City and Joy and Butler of St. Louis in the list of Congressmen who were opposed to the oleo bill as passed by the House of Representatives; all the other Missouri Congressmen, including Bartboldt, being for the bill.

NOTE: FROM THE MISSOURI DAIRY SCHOOL.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The short course in dairying, the first ever given in the Missouri Agricultural College, closed last week. Although the class was small, the interest shown by the students was the very best, and all were more than pleased with the term's work. Some are already planning to return next winter, when the new building and its equipment can be used. With the new building and the splendid machinery with which it will be fitted ready for use by next term, we should have a large class.

The students this winter received 144 lectures, each one hour long, covering nature and composition of milk, buttermaking, testing milk and its products, scoring butter, forage crops and farm management, manures and fertilizers, feeding the dairy cow, selection and breeding of the dairy cow. Each afternoon three hours or more were spent in working in the dairy building making butter, running separators, testing milk and doing all the work connected with the running of a dairy on modern up-to-date methods. The last week of the term the students made butter, each entirely on his own responsibility, competing for prizes offered by the Board of Agriculture. Four lots scored 96 points or above, only a trifle below the highest score at the State Dairymen's Association meeting.

The Dairy Department is making arrangements to buy a small herd of high-class Holstein cows from the best breeders in the United States. The present Jersey herd, numbering about 40 head, will be further improved by cutting out the poorer cows and bringing in other blood. The calls for dairy meetings have been very numerous this winter. The following are arranged for the near future: At Salisbury, Mo., March 12; Shiloh, March 13; Axtell, March 14, and at Macon, March 15.

R. H. Pethbridge of St. Louis and Randolph Miller of Macon, with the writer, will be speakers at these first four meetings, after which meetings will be held as follows: At Warrensburg, March 18; Centerville, March 19; Leeton, March 20; Freeman, March 21, and at Drexel, March 22.

Some of the many important questions of feeding and breeding, the care of milk on the farm and feeding the skin milk calf will be discussed at these meetings. C. H. ECKLES, Professor Dairy Husbandry, Missouri Agricultural College.

JOPLIN GETS CREAMERY.—Joplin, Mo.—A creamery with a capacity of 10,000 pounds daily will be erected here by the Joplin Creamery Co., capital \$10,000. The stockholders are residents of Joplin, Pittsburg, McCune and Parsons, Kas., all experienced in the business. The business of the big creameries at McCune and Parsons will be removed here and consolidated with the Joplin enterprise.—Kansas City Packer.

The worst obstacle to success in dairy processes is dirt; the next worst is dirt, and the third is dirt.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction.

They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Long, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

No Pay Until You Know It

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always at any stage, and forever.

I ask you to write me a postal card and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim, pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way and my records show that 90 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 525, Racine, Wis.

HOW I FEED MY COWS.

The following paper by Geo V. Saffarans was submitted at the 12th annual meeting of the Missouri Dairy Association in competition for prizes offered for best papers on the subject, and on which was awarded the second prize:

The answer to the question as to how I feed my cows depends largely upon the season of the year, the condition of the cows as to the lactation and feed stuffs that are on hand, hence this query cannot be answered in the abstract, but the answer must be determined by local conditions.

To begin with, I believe that well watered pasture lands enter largely into economical dairy feeding, and for this reason I have several permanent pastures of blue grass. The herd is changed from pasture to another and the cows always show their appreciation of this by an increased flow of milk. The pastures are supplemented by sowing crops of sorghum and field corn sown at several periods of the season. These are allowed to approach maturity before being fed, and the cows are given as much twice daily as they will eat up clean. We scatter under the shade trees, where the cows will be comfortable. In addition to pasture and sowing crops, the cows are fed twice daily ground corn (cob and all) or crushed oats, with wheat bran equal parts by weight, into which is mixed a teaspoon of salt. If a cow is fresh a larger amount of corn is allowed than is advanced in lactation. The corn is decreased as lactation advances, and oats are increased. The amount of the ration is determined by the ability of the cow to pay for it. If she is a heavy milker in good condition she will return the most profit on about ten pounds of grain.

In the winter time clover hay is the main feed for roughness. When cut in full bloom and cured carefully it outranks any other forage crop for cows. For if any reason clover is not obtainable, oats are sown and cut in the milk stage, when they return the best results. The cows are always given all the hay they want. Ryer is one of the strongest milk producers, and sown as early as practicable in the fall for winter and spring pasture.

I endeavor to make my cows comfortable and this encompasses the whole field of dairying.

GEO. V. SAFFARANS, Palmyra, Mo.

MARY MARSHALL,

The noted Guernsey Cow, Sold for \$1,000.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Probably no cow has received more attention in any public trial than did Mary Marshall, the leading Guernsey in the Pan-American Model Dairy Breed Test at Buffalo this summer. Not only was she the leading Guernsey cow, but she made the greatest profit of any cow in the entire herd, which comprised five animals, each of ten different breeds.

Mary Marshall, calved at her home in Bucks Co., Pa., on April 15, 1901. Ten days later she was shipped by freight to Buffalo and on May 1 entered upon her work as a member of the Model Dairy Herd. All summer long she maintained her rank as leading cow for butter production. Thousands of people watched her work and it was a common remark from those who were interested in the test that she entered the barn, "Where is Mary Marshall? I must see her."

She was an attractive cow. Large, angular and of dairy build. She well exemplified the Guernsey characteristics of contentment and business; never illustrated when her blanket was removed so some admirer might better see her individuality; ever ready to reciprocate any attention her care-taker might give her; always ready to be milked or looking for her meals; thus she passed the trying stability on the Exposition grounds during the hot summer.

When the final balance was taken November it was found that Mary Marshall had during the six months eaten 1,000 lbs. hay, 4,465 lbs. silage, 1,265 lbs. bran, 45 lbs. oats, 78 lbs. gluten, 47 lbs. corn meal, 88 lbs. cottonseed meal, 3,677 lbs. green clover, at a cost of \$29.14. In return for this she had given 5,611 lbs. of milk with an average test of 5.36 per cent butter fat. This showed she had given 301.73 lbs. butter fat, and the record of churned butter credited her with \$54.26 lbs. The value of her butter fat was \$88.57, leaving a profit of \$59.43. This was the largest profit for butter production of any cow in the herd and \$7.65 greater than that of the second best cow. From the standpoint of milk production it was seen that she had produced milk worth (in accord with the test rules) \$75.49, leaving a profit of \$46.35.

Mary Marshall was bred and has been owned by Mr. Ezra Michener, Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa. She was dropped April 29, 1891, making her just ten years old at the beginning of the test. She has had six calves, the last being a heifer which Mr. Michener sold when young for \$300. He has just sold Mary Marshall for \$1,000 to Mr. Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Michener has long been a painstaking breeder of Guernseys, and his finds reward for his efforts in the sat-

isfaction of raising and developing this cow. This alone would be worth to him all his trouble, but he has been successful with many others. Mr. Loring, the president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., is just starting a herd of Guernseys. He has recently joined the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and his determination is to have a choice herd and all numbered in the Advanced Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and his determination is to have a choice herd and all numbered in the Advanced Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

W. H. CALDWELL, Secretary American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Peterboro, N. H.

TO WHOM THE CREDIT.

The cotton interests, and especially the cottonseed interests of the south, have been played up as the especial protege of the solicitous oleomargarine makers (so licentious only for themselves), and arrayed against the dairymen to an extent which any who knows the true situation, says Chicago Produce.

In the light of common sense and reason, however, we upon what the oleo maker makes his continual cry of "wolf," and perhaps in doing so we shall see who is the real friend of the grower of cotton.

From recent census bulletins all may learn that for the census year ending May 31, 1900, there was used \$667,790 worth of oil from the cottonseed in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The value of all the oil produced in the year was \$29,674, therefore but about 2 1/2 per cent helped to make the counterfeit butter, the remainder being used in various other ways, \$14,127,538 worth being sold for export, mostly for soap making.

The price paid the grower of the cotton for this seed was \$11.55 per ton, or \$26,632,616 in all. The 357 establishments engaged in the extraction of cottonseed oil in the United States, produced from this raw seed the following market articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottonseed oil, gallons.	92,325,729	\$21,390,674
Oilcake and meal, tons.	884,391	16,020,576
Hulls, tons.	1,169,286	3,189,354
Linters, pounds.	57,272,058	1,801,231

Total \$42,411,865

(Values average \$11.55 per ton for the seed, 22.9c per gallon for the oil, \$18.13 per ton oil cake and meal, \$2.75 per bushel of hulls, and 3.1c per pound of linters.)

The extent to which the oil is used in the making of oleomargarine has been shown to be 2 1/2 per cent (nearly). The "linters" are a by-product, making a grade of cotton batting. Much raw seed is crushed to make fertilizers, and about half that classed as "oil cake and meal" is used in this way. Some of the "hulls" were used as fuel and the ashes as fertilizer, but the great part of this product is put up as a cattle food, as also the other 50 per cent of the oil meal.

The census bulletin says: "Cattle feeding is, however, by far the most useful purpose to which these hulls are put, as a result of the oil cake and meal, which is one which must produce not less than 130 pounds. By this we must believe that the average cow not only fails to pay her board, but is kept at a considerable loss to her owner. Why is this so? The answer is plain; with too many dairy farmers a cow is a cow. Scrub stock with no particular breeding is responsible for this state of affairs. The crossing of one breed with another and the progeny passing from one owner to another and being bred to anything and everything until their identity is lost is a prime cause. It is this kind of stock that is kept on more than 75 per cent of the farms, writes O. M. Richardson in the 'Farmers' Guide.'

Do not make the mistake of crossing one breed with another with the expectation of getting something that will bring profitable returns in both meat and butter. Select the branch of the business for which you have the greatest liking and for which your location is best adapted and breed only thoroughbreds of the highest type for your particular purpose.

Much of your stock may then be sold for breeding purposes at about double the price of grades. If you keep grades, always make it a point to breed to a thoroughbred sire of good ancestry, that a higher standard may be reached.

THE TIME TO MILK.

Statistics tell us that the average cow produces only 130 pounds of butter in a year, and that to yield a profit to her owner she must produce not less than 130 pounds. By this we must believe that the average cow not only fails to pay her board, but is kept at a considerable loss to her owner. Why is this so? The answer is plain; with too many dairy farmers a cow is a cow. Scrub stock with no particular breeding is responsible for this state of affairs. The crossing of one breed with another and the progeny passing from one owner to another and being bred to anything and everything until their identity is lost is a prime cause. It is this kind of stock that is kept on more than 75 per cent of the farms, writes O. M. Richardson in the 'Farmers' Guide.'

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"What about your cows?"

"Oh, several years ago, in a terribly bitter spell of weather which we had, my one morning and said in great excitement that the cows were all frozen to the ground. We all ran out, of course, to discover that the hydrant in the barn had burst in the night, and that my six fine Jersey cows and a calf were standing in solid ice."

"Well, you can imagine that we had some instantaneous commotion on our hands. Such a scurrying around you never did see. My boy hunted up some men from the neighboring stables and we all carried warm water and chopped ice with a good will. One of the men suggested that the calf looked about ready to die, so we got it out first. I hunted up an old red woolen Jersey jacket of my own and put the calf's forelegs in the sleeves and buttoned it up on the back. He was a funny looking object, I assure you."

"Then another man said if those were his cows he'd give them all a big dose of whisky before he chopped them out of the ice. So we got whisky and began pouring it down their throats. At a juncture I walked in upon our Episcopal clergyman. He lived near, had heard of the trouble on hand, and had stepped in to see if he could help us in any way. I can see him now. A slender, solemn, rather melancholy, serious, dark-eyed young man—

Under careful feeding and good man-

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THE COUNTY FAIR.
Its Relations to Live Stock Improvement.

Editor RURAL WORLD: For many centuries fairs have been held in the Orient. Primarily the purpose was a market place for the sale of goods and wares. To draw a great concourse of people all manner of amusements were devised. Money getting on the one hand and boisterous merriment on the other were the chief ends to be attained. All classes of communities and societies had their fairs. Even the church became a promoter, and the sanctity of their services was swallowed up in revelry. You may recall the withering satire of Burns levelled at "Maunchie Hole Fair."

Very little improvement was made during the thousand years' existence of the old-time fairs, but as refinement and civilization progressed they faded into inactivity; the last notable one being the Dunboy Brook Fair, near Dublin.

It remained for Americans to take up the old fair idea, rehabilitate it and give it a new form, eliminating the commercial feature and substituting the educational. The fair of to-day is distinctively American, and has become one of the greatest single factors in carrying forward the grand progress that characterizes this age.

THE LOCAL FAIR.—This paper is restricted to a consideration of the local county fair and its relation to the live-stock breeder.

Looking back over the field to the time nearly or quite 50 years ago when fairs were first established in Northeast Missouri, I can recall the great impetus given to the improvement of all our farm animals. From that day to this the county fair has had a large share in promoting improvement. It has been the chief educator. The merits or demerits of particular families, types or strains of animals may only be determined by comparison.

A breeder may never know how good or how poor his herd is till he strikes a comparison with other herds of other breeders. A local fair affords ample opportunity for a breeder to observe what others are doing in his own vicinity and under similar environment. If he sees that his neighbor's animals are superior to his in development, style or finish, he is sure to seek to know the reasons why, and may, if he is progressive, profit by his neighbor's success, by improving his own methods of selection, breeding, feeding and care. Or, if he is a successful one, he indulges in the glory of his own achievement. The local fair may be called the primary department where the young or inexperienced breeder may enter. If successful there he is emboldened to seek higher attainments at the state fairs or national expositions.

TO abolish the local fair with the view of retaining only the larger ones, would be like abolishing the primary and intermediate schools, depending solely upon our colleges and universities for educating the youth. The greater the number of good schools in the outlying districts, other conditions being equal, the larger the attendance at the universities. In like manner the facilities afforded to the breeder for exhibiting his stock at the county fair prepares for the larger central fair.

Success in any given enterprise is largely dependent upon opportunity; not the opportunity alone can suffice, but it is the means of developing and bringing out the latent ability one may possess.

But for war the splendid achievements of our military leaders would have been unknown. They may have lived and moved "along the cool sequestered vale of life," but opportunity came and their force of character became manifest. In a measure the county fair affords opportunity to bring out from obscurity those best fitted to become expert breeders. Many breeders would attend the local fair, when the outlay of money and time is small, who would hesitate to patronize the distant state fair. Here the poorer ones would be weeded out, the better ones surviving, and from the "survival of the fittest" the larger fairs secure their exhibits.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE of the local fair cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. In the aggregate great concourses of people attend the home fairs who could not visit the larger ones, and while many may give the live stock exhibits only a passing notice, still the impression is made and the comparison drawn.

Thousands of farmers here learn what good stock is like and subsequently become purchasers. The stock all over

the country is improved more or less by reason of these meetings and exhibitions at the fairs. It may not pay the exhibitor for his time and expense in showing his stock, but the country is benefited.

The local fair is at once the index of the progressive spirit of a community and a promoter of progress and improvement to follow.

G. W. WATERS.
Lewis Co., Mo.

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS.

Sotham Will Reduce the Herd.

Our readers will note by the announcement elsewhere in this issue that Mr. T. F. B. Sotham will place 75 head of Weavergrace Herefords on sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, March 25-27. Mr. Sotham is compelled to make this large reduction in his present herd, largely because of his irreparable loss in the death of the bulls Improver and Thickflesh, necessitating a recasting of his breeding plans. We quote from the "Breeders' Gazette" in this connection as follows: "It is idle to lament the loss of the Weavergrace bulls. Mr. Sotham has successfully surmounted every difficulty in a career more beset with reverses than usually falls to the lot of a man, but he faces a situation at present which will command his utmost resource and from which it is wholly impossible to escape without the loss of the results of years of supreme effort. Only a few weeks ago we looked over the Weavergrace cattle with him and listened to the wonderful lot of young heifers and cows on which he was building the highest hopes, and learned his estimate of their worth to the herd and the breed. Never had a breeder greater occasion for the indulgence of pardonable pride than Mr. Sotham as he revelled in the remarkable array of Herefords richness which had resulted from his painstaking, enterprising scientific efforts as a breeder. Few men even among his friends understand the difficulty of the height he has surmounted on the way to the goal which he had plainly in sight. Acknowledged to be a profoundest student of Hereford history, admitted to be gifted with a rare genius in the breeding of blood lines, recognized as an authority whose works had given him commanding eminence, Mr. Sotham was entering into the career of which he had dreamed so fondly for nearly a quarter of a century. No eye was ever more single to the betterment of beef cattle; no pen ever more

eloquent and convincing in its preaching of the value of good blood; no advocate of beef ever more energetic, enthusiastic and unselfish than was Mr. Sotham. The record of no man in behalf of a breed, in words and works, compares with that of Mr. Sotham for the Herefords. No man ever so spent himself and his money in the service of a breed of live stock.

The public generally understands that Mr. Sotham believed the future of his herd was wrapped up in Improver and Thickflesh. In his choice of Improver he had done what few breeders have succeeded in doing—he had selected a great bull to follow a great bull. On Thickflesh rested his show yard and breeding hopes. To be suddenly deprived of such props is a blow that stuns. He finds himself in such position that this loss means the reduction of the herd, the curtailment of his breeding operations, and the slow and weary retraction of the steps which have during the past few years put him in possession of the magnificent collection of cattle at Weavergrace. He is thus frank with the public. Offers of aid have been declined with an appreciation of the spirit which prompted them. He prefers to take the course that he has announced, knowing that if seventy-five of the best females in the Weavergrace herd be appreciated at anything like their worth to the Hereford breeding fraternity he will have troubleshoot, though slow sailing over the course he has already traversed so successfully. In this situation there is a suggestion of the task of Sysiphus, who was condemned forever to roll a stone up a hill which always slipped back just as he got it to the summit; but if the Weavergrace treasures are appreciated at their true worth it will lift this burden triumphantly over the summit, and place this broad-gauged, enterprising, unselfish breeder in a position in which he can in time wield increased power for the glory of the breed and beef cattle improvement. Mr. Sotham does not ask anything on his own account; he merely asks that the hitherto priceless jewels of his herd be appreciated. But if it is warm red blood that runs in the veins of Hereford breeders, instead of a thinner cold fluid, the answer will be a reassurance that gratitude is still a ruling power in the human mind.

FEEDING STEERS FOR MARKET.

The feeding problem the present season has in it one complication that is not often present, that is to say, the dearness of the food. Never before perhaps, in the West, was the price of food so dear on the average as not even in the winter of 1894-95. This dearness in values does not arise entirely from the shortage of the crop, but it is caused in part by the influence of what may be termed the law of the times. When times are good, consumption is stimulated, and this has its influence on all lines of production. As foodstuffs will become higher. They may shift up and down with the bountifulness

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—over 800 most practical cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send address.

Avoid baking powders made from alum. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Horseman



Work of any kind is a drudgery to the man that feels no interest in it, and the owner who expects to always have his horses in shape for inspection by a horse show judge must either take hold with a will or employ some one that is not afraid of hard work. This kind of property caring for horses is no child's play.

The Fort Scott (Kan.) Driving Park Association have contracted for new stalls, and will hold a race meeting this year and will offer several good-sized stakes to horsemen. The association is building a fine new track and is putting up one hundred new box stalls. This association always pays its purses in full. Horsemen are invited to use the track at all times, without charge.

Crescens will easily turn over \$20,000 in the stud this spring. He stands at \$300 and so far 60 outside mares have been booked. Of these the most noted are: Matilda, 2:09%; Whisper, 2:08%; Bush, 2:09%; Martha Wilkes, 2:08%; Hazel Kinney, 2:09%; Cornelia Belle, 2:10; Janey, 2:14%; Lucy Carr, 2:14%; Venus II, 2:11 1/4; Carina, 2:13%; Bertie R., 2:12%; and Loudeema Wilkes, 2:14%.

A glance over the advertising columns of the turf papers should convince you that the coming year will be the greatest, in respect of the amount of money offered in the history of the harness race, says the "Horse Breeder." There will be more big purses to contest for than ever before. This is a healthy sign of the times, encouraging alike to the breeder and to the lover of good horses and the sport of harness racing.

The farm horse is very fortunate that has the advantage of a cold drink in hot weather. Many farmers are far too careless in matters of this nature. It is all wrong to attempt to make a horse quench its thirst when hot and tired by drinking water that has stood for half a day in the sun. The considerate farmer will take the trouble to turn out such water and either allow the tank to refill or pump fresh water into it, but unfortunately there are some whose time is so very precious that they never have space for such comparatively slight matters.

Two Percheron stallions recently fought to the death on a fast stock train on the Union Pacific, near Cheyenne, Wyo. One was killed, the car was smashed into splinters, and Edgar Boise, the owner of the animals, lost \$1,500, the value of the horse. Two keepers in charge of the animals had to climb outside to escape the hoofs and teeth of the infuriated animals. When they succeeded in surprising the trainmen of the battle a sidebar was reached and every effort made to separate the animals, but finally one severed the jugular of his rival, which bled to death.

The California State Agricultural Society has decided to have no heat betting at its State Fair meeting this year, and only mutuals and auction pools on the results of the race will be sold. This decision was brought about by a pool of the horse-owners of that state by the Secretary of the California State Fair in relation to the best system of betting on harness races. Out of sixty-four expressions of opinion only one favored bookmaking. Sixty-three favored mutuals and auction pools on the result of the race. Thirty-one voted to abolish all betting on heats, while thirty-three voted for heat betting through mutuals only.

There is a very silly, though general, prejudice against the working of stallions in harness out of the season, but it is all wrong. The stallion that is worked all winter long, and made to work good and hard and plenty at that, being the while suitably and liberally fed, will, other things being equal, get much stronger and more colts than if kept up in a box and either starved or pampered up. It may be accepted as a fact that primarily oats, cut hay, bran and roots are the best food for stallions in the winter season and out of it. Barley, especially when boiled or steamed, is also very good food for such horses.

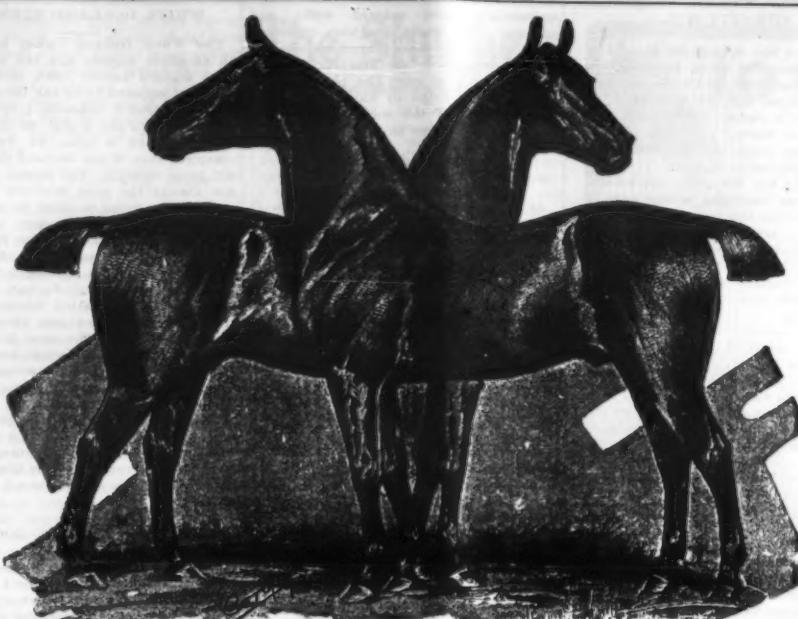
Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A safe Specific and Poultice Cure for the Pains of All Diseases. Take the Balsam, Boil, Boil, Boil over heat. It removes Bunches or Blistering from Horses. It removes Supererous All Gouty, Rheumatic, &c. Every bottle sold is warranted to give entire relief. Price 15¢ per bottle. Sold by druggists, or by mail. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



German Coach Horses Imported by Lafayette Stock Farm, J. Crouch & Son, Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

With a keener zest, and thousands of his acquaintances throughout the country will regret that he could not have lived to enjoy his wealth as he had planned, on his farm at Brewster, N. Y., where he meant to lead the peaceful life of a breeder of trotters.

From market conditions it is evident that more trotting-bred colts should be allowed to run as stallions until at least matured; not with the thought of selling as stallions to be used in the stud, but for actual demand from multitudes of buyers. The colt that is castrated early in life never develops properly, is dependent somewhere, and is lacking in the style and courage possessed by a majority of colts that are allowed to mature as stallions, says Columbus in "Western Horseman." There is a constant demand for well-bred, good-looking and stylish stallions, from five to ten years old. This demand comes from the many fanciers of the light harness horse in every portion of the country, but more especially from those fanciers who really desire something superior in the horse line. Buyers are constantly on the lookout for available stallions to meet this demand; they are willing to pay remunerative prices for all that they can obtain, and, as a general rule, pay considerably more for such a horse as the animal would bring if sold for breeding purposes. The demand is not temporary; it has continued for a number of years and is increasing each season. The stallion that is used solely for road work, either before the road wagon, the carriage or the light spring wagon of the farmer, and not allowed to serve mares, is as tractable as any gelding and decided safer. He possesses far more courage than a gelding, does not shy at objects which frighten a gelding, and can be taught to drive by traction engines, locomotives, steam rollers, trolley cars, etc., with a very few lessons. In short, the unsexed horse is the money-making market horse of the future, and it is not nearly as much trouble to produce them as many imagine. Such horses need plenty of work, not drudgery, but suitable work, such as is best suited to their after-experiences. Such horses should be put to work young, as nothing develops so much mischief and total depravity in the stallion as idleness. It will do no harm to begin using them at two years old, if properly grown. At three years old they can be set at much harder labor. Upon the farm there is always use for an extra horse, or even two of them, and the young stallions can fill in to decided advantage. They can draw the mowing machine, the hay rake or hay tedder; can take the milk to the creamery or cheese factory; can go to mill, to market, to meeting, and prove useful in numerous ways. Why, then, is it not a good idea to reserve more of the colts for stallions?

THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR FOR 1902

The program for the speed department of the Missouri State Fair for 1902 was adopted by the board of directors of the State Fair at Sedalia on March 5. It is as follows:

MONDAY, AUG. 18.
2:45 trot \$500
2:35 pace 500
Running race, 1 mile dash 100

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.
2:27 trot \$500
2:23 pace 1,000
Running race, half-mile heats 100

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.
2:10 pace \$500
2:22 trot 500
Missouri Derby, 1/4 miles 200

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.
3-year-old or under, pace \$300
2:30 trot 1,000
Running race, 1/4-mile dash 100

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.
2:26 pace \$500
2:15 trot 500
Running race, 7 furlongs 100

The mile track of the Missouri State Fair is acknowledged by all who have seen it as being one of the best in the state. The State Fair falls into and becomes part of the S. W. M. or short competition circuit, composed of the following members: Nevada, Rich Hill, Sedalia, Holden, Harrisonville. Other meetings, it is expected, will follow, in proper order, the Harrisonville Fair. As the circuit now is made up there are five weeks of continuous racing. This should attract horses to the track.

When Col. R. P. Pepper bought a colt by George Wilkes, out of the daughter of Mambrino Chief, that afterward became famous as Dolly, the dam of Director, says Hawley in "Stock Farm." He was firm in the conviction that he had secured a stallion that was destined to become famous and to lead him out of the financial slough of despond into which he had fallen. Onward did both of these. He enriched his owner and became even during the life time of his developer one of the greatest sires in America. During the years that have passed since he left South Elkhorn, Onward has added to his reputation until now he is unquestionably the greatest living sire.

I have known many of his get, more than a hundred, possibly, yet have never seen a badly gaited one, nor one in which the instinct to trot was lacking. Himself a tremendously muscled horse, Onward imparted to his get great substance, and while he was to a great extent lacking in quality, his descendants, and especially those of the second generation, are not only well formed, but of much finish. It seems only a few years since his daughter Emulation called attention to the fact that Onward was a 2:20 performer, and from that date his list has rolled on until he counts them by the score. Onward's breeding is of the stoudest. His sire, George Wilkes, the most wonderful that ever lived, has bred most fruitfully through many sons, yet through none as successfully as Onward. Dolly, who has founded two great and distinct families, the Onward and Director, was from the best of the families that rivaled Hambletonian in his day. I have often thought that had Dolly possessed more quality her descendants would have been even more successful in the stud and on the track, for both her famous sons are coarse horses, lacking to a great degree the quality so desirable in a race horse or a sire of race horses. The power to breed on through succeeding

generations is developed in Onward to a marked degree, his daughters as well as his sons having attained distinction through their offspring. Onward was the most conspicuous of the many great sires last season, chiefly by reason of the achievements of Onward Silver and Cornelia Bell. These two being the best of his get with the exception of Beaumetta, who was next to Alix and Nancy Hanks, the fastest and gamest mare of the past decade. From this family will come many great trotters and pacers, and without doubt more than one champion. The blood is of the stoutest and the instinct to trot is there, and the fact that a family is remarkably pure-breded gives the blood desirable for crossing on to other families. Onward has fulfilled every prediction made by his late owner, and he is to-day the greatest trotting sire in the world.

I TOLD YOU SO.

Considering the "laches" of the recent "congress" of "governing bodies" (?) it is discouraging to say the least, to write of "what might have been." For the past fifteen or twenty years this writer has maintained in season and out of season that the "bete noire" of the trotting turf-beat-betting—was fostered and upheld by the "governing bodies" of the parent association, and I think I am in a position to "show the fact to the satisfaction of all doubt Thomasas."

I quote from Cain Simpson's article in "Horse Review" of March 4: "In a letter received from President Johnston dated Jan. 2, is the following paragraph (part): If 'heat betting' could be abolished" leaving the impression that "right there" was the res gesta of all the racing known to the turf. Well! that's about right, as I have long maintained. It is like the definition of slavery as it formerly existed in our great union—the "sum" of all villainies.

When C. A. Wills of Red Bank, N. J.—man I happen to know who has the courage of his convictions—introduced a resolution to "abolish heat betting," how did it fare in that representative (?) represented by an overwhelming majority of "proxies"—congress of "governors" of the honesty and probity of the thing? Is there a business man living who would not enter one of them in "Arm and Leg" if he "could" enter? As he now can. Is there no way out of this muddle of dates between Columbia and Nevada. Columbia was the first to announce her date in the RURAL WORLD six or eight weeks ago. It is very unfortunate that the two fairs should be held the same week. Who can lead the way out of this conflict?

A HORSEMAN.

RUSHES FOR HORSE FOOD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been very much interested in reading the articles in the RURAL WORLD about equine nutrition for horse pasture, as seems they grow in great profusion in the bottoms of the Missouri river in St. Louis county, and that horses can subsist on them in winter, but that a number of deaths have occurred the past winter. Can any of your readers inform me whether these rushes exist to any extent in other locations in the state? I have visited the swamp lands of South Missouri, where cane grows in the greatest profusion, but have seen none of the rushes as described in the RURAL WORLD. Neither have I heard of them in the bottom lands of the Missouri river elsewhere than in St. Louis county. Do they exist elsewhere to any extent, and do horses feed on them in summer or winter, and if so, is death a frequent occurrence on account of the coating of soil on the rushes which is quite strong, and has caused them to be used for scouring or smoothing purposes? Horses eat the rushes. I understand, in summer or winter, when first turned on them it is said to be souring or looseness of the bowels is produced, but this gradually lessens until a natural action of the bowels takes place. Is this the experience of others who have pastured on these rushes? Hoping that those who have had experience will give us the benefit of it. I am.

FARMER'S HANDY WAGON

With 4-Inch Tire Steel Wheels only \$2.95

65 years old to day.

Peaseville, Mo., March 7, 1902.

HORSE COMPANIES.

Where the services of first-class stallions are not to be secured, the farmers who wish to make some good money without any very great outlay, provided they have a suitable kind of mares, should take the matter in hand during the present winter and in some way secure the proper kind of service. It may not be necessary to form a company and invest in one or more horses themselves, but it will be necessary for them to cooperate. Private ownership of horses in many ways better than company ownership, but in order that private ownership be profitable and permanent, it is necessary that some definite understanding should be reached with the best farmers in the community. The best method of doing this is for some of the parties interested to call a meeting and consider the subject in all its bearings.

The services of a stallion whose colts will bring a profitable price when mares cannot be had for a song. No private individual cares to invest money unless he is reasonably sure of patronage.

It is a good idea to have a stallion that is well known in the community. When the business has been rightly established in this line, a horse company will not be a necessity. It is better for the individual to own his own horses and be entirely responsible than to place the responsibility on some one who may be hired by the company and who may interest in the animals may be not to be found in a "lump" these days.

The little "bluff" at righteously (?) embraced in the proposed "short distance" rule was a "pop to Cerebus" and will be more honored in the breach than the observance. Go away back and sit down and watch the judges enforce the "anti-laying up heat rule." Ha! Ha! Ha!

MAMBRINO, JR.

65 years old to day.

Peaseville, Mo., March 7, 1902.

Peaseville, Mo., March 7, 1902.

Easy Harness
All harness, old or new, is made pliable and easy—will look better and wear longer—by the use of
Eureka Harness Oil
The finest preservative for leather ever discovered. Saves many times its cost by improved appearance and in the cost of repairs. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

COLUMBIA, MO., RACES.

August 5, 6, 7, 8, 1902.

No. 1—2:45 Stake Trot.....	\$5,000	No. 6—2:35 Pace Stake.....	\$1,000
No. 2—2:30 Stake Trot.....	400	No. 7—2:25 Pace Stake.....	400
No. 3—2:20 Stake Trot.....	400	No. 8—2:24 Pace Stake.....	400
No. 4—5-Year-Old Trot.....	200	No. 9—3-Year-Old Trot.....	200
No. 5—One Mile and a Half Dash Trot in Harness.....	200	No. 10—2-Mile Dash Trot in Harness.....	200

STAKES CLOSE ON APRIL 18TH.

For Particulars and Conditions Address
B. E. HATTON, Secretary, Columbia, Missouri.

THE LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM.

The Leaders of High-Class Stallions in America.

We import and sell more German Coach Stallions than all others combined. We import more German Coach Stallions from 1893 to 1902. We make a specialty of the great breed of German Coach Stallions. For importers and dealers, we have two hundred Black Normans, German Coachers and Belgian Stallions on hand. We can sell any buyer in America. Terms to suit the buyer.

J. CROUCH & SON,
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

20 BLACK JACKS
Big Boned,
15¹/₂ to 16¹/₂ hds.

Wonderful weight and width, registered. The kind that are the big, high-class, long-prize sugar mule. For sale reasonable. 30 miles north of Kansas City.

LONE RETREAT STOCK FARM, LAWSON, MO.

WHY CAN WE SAVE YOU MONEY
ON A VEHICLE, HARNESS OR A FLY NET?
Because We Have No Agents.

Can we really do it? We may not cost to you what it costs to us. We will ship you a harness, saddle or vehicle, without your ever having to pay for freight or insurance. We give with each vehicle a 5% year-iron guarantee, protecting you from poor material and workmanship. Our vehicles are made of the best materials and workmanship.

MARVIN SMITH CO., 653 Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

VALLEY VIEW JACK FARM
50 magnificent Jacks and Jennets
16 to 18 hands, for sale. Write
A. L. ESHBAUGH
FESTUS, MO.

For Sale—Henry Wythe 35047,
Grandson of Stamboul, 2:07; dark bay stallion, 8 years old, over 16 hands, weight about 1,200, full brother in blood to D. L. C., 2:13 1/2; RED GALE, in vol. 16, sorrel filly, 3 years old, granddaughter of Allerton, 2:09; large for age, half sister to Future Gilber, 2:22 1/2, D. L. C., 2:13 1/2. Will sell

Some Coffees are Glazed
with a cheap coating. If glazing helps coffee why aren't the high-priced Mochas and Javas glazed also?

Lion Coffee
is not glazed. It is perfectly pure and has a delicious flavor.

The sealed package assures uniform quality and freshness.

Home Circle

THE "KEEP A-TRYIN'" SIGN-BOARDS.

"My boy," said Uncle Hiram, "you'll soon be starting out. To drive o'er life's long roadway, and off a bit of doubt. Will puzzle you completely, as to which you'd best pursue. Of branching ways, when roads fork out, as they're inclined to do. Each bears the equal marks of well-worn travel, like are not, And so, one's undecided which he'd better choose to travel; But I have learned the route, my boy, and this much I'll confess—The 'Keep a-tryin'" signboards mark the highway to Success.

"Success is such a pretty town—to reach it, all men strive; You'll find the crowd, though, growing less, the farther on you drive—For many, seeking shorter cuts through 'Dilly-dally Lane, Get so far off the highway that they find themselves again lost; You'll be sullied, as on you go, by finger posts that say—Take Chance's Road, past Waitingville, it's for the better way; But I this safer route would fain upon your mind impress—The 'Keep a-tryin'" signboards mark the highway to Success."

—Roy Farrell Greene in Success.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

SWEET PEA CULTURE.

No rule is more imperative in sweet pea culture than early planting. Sweet peas need to make root growth in the cool, moist, spring ground. It is only needful for the spring frost to disappear so that the ground can be worked. Select the sunniest corner of the garden for the sweet pea rows. I sometimes have planted my seed in February, then again have not been able to plant until nearly April. In this changeable climate, but the last seems to be in a month after the frost has disappeared. My seeds have often been up and covered with snow several times before warm weather; only weather toward spring will injure them, then I cover them with loose earth or cloth. Spading the ground in fall will destroy many cut worms.

The sweet pea is a slow grower. Do not try to hurry it, because it cannot stand the summer heat if you do. Have the roots deep enough so that weeding will not destroy them. Put on mulching as soon as summer heat begins to dry the surface. Weak soap suds applied once a week after the vines are three feet high, which will be about June, when they commence to feed rapidly, will help to prevent blight.

A particular kind of soil is not essential for sweet peas; a sunny strip of ground is a necessity for fine blooms. If you have a garden of fairly rich ground that has been well worked to the depth of 12 inches, hoe out little double furrows, making the furrows 10 inches apart and five inches deep, running rows north and south. If the ground is not rich, a liberal dressing of thoroughly decomposed stable manure should be dug in some time before the peas are to be planted and the ground allowed to settle before sowing.

If one has a yard filled with coal ashes and tin cans, one may have the finest of flowers by digging a trench and putting in the right compost and soil. Clay soil is more natural to this flower, and makes success easier, still it is not essential, though it makes a more compact and moist soil and prevents blight to a certain extent.

Those who own property or can live in one place a number of years, had best prepare ground two years ahead. It is necessary to leave four feet between rows, so the ground in between the rows can be prepared for the next year.

Dig a trench 14 inches deep and fill with stable manure, so that when trodden down you have six inches solid. The old soil is then filled in; this is left until next spring. When this is spaded the top soil must be kept free from fertilizer, and the rotted manure kept down where it belongs. Shovel the top soil to one side, then stir up the rich bottom soil, covering with a little earth before planting seeds.

In preparing soil that is to be planted this spring, neither plowing nor spading goes deep enough. Lay top soil off six or seven inches, especially light soil; then work in as much well-rotted stable manure as can be safely used; treat top of the soil as a covering or mulch. Never use anything of a heating or of rank nature about sweet pea vines. It is a good plan to prepare ground at least in the fall before, putting the best soil in the bottom of the trench and lightest on top, and mixing either bone flour or wood ashes with the bottom earth.

For the city lot, if you plant a piece of sod ground, first remove the turf on a

strip four feet wide, so that the sod will not consume fertilizer. If the ground is prepared in the fall put partially decomposed manure in the trench and let it lie partially open during the winter. But if you wait until spring you must make sure that the manure is thoroughly decomposed, and that only the unfertilized soil comes in contact with the tender vine above the roots. It does not matter if the top soil is poor, though after the vines are up and top soil is filled in it should be somewhat trodden down. This kind of culture is for blossoms and to keep the vines growing until October, but no pods must be allowed to start.

One advantage in trenching is that all root roots from trees and bushes can be cut off so as not to lose moisture and fertilizer. Deep planting resists drought, but the practice of filling in soil for about six inches seems to burn the early tender vines, so that too much stress cannot be put upon the fact that the top soil must be free from fertilizers upon which the June heat can leave a bad effect. The first of June is the critical period, and a partial remedy is to keep the soil as cool as possible above the roots.

Two double rows is the best method of planting. Sow one double row, and then from two rows to one month another double row; this will give a succession of bloom. During the first five or six weeks the plants grow very slowly above ground and will run to vines at this period unless they are working below ground instead. The abundance of bloom depends on the earliness of planting.

The rule of covering seeds lightly does not apply in all cases. In the southern states, when the ground never gets very cold, deep planting is better, and final planting is often advised. The reason for covering seeds lightly at first is because the early spring ground is cold and the seed should not be deeper than the sun's warmth can reach—about two inches in this climate.

In a short row it is well to cover lightly and lay a board on top for two weeks, so that the night frost will not hurt the seed.

Peas should be planted in double rows, 10 inches apart and four feet between rows if you have more than one double row. Unless seeds are very expensive plant rather thick and then thin the plants to three inches between plants. The extra plants can be transplanted in another place.

Buy the very best seeds for fine results; cheap seeds do not pay; send to seedsmen of national reputation.

In regard to watering, do not begin until it is positively necessary, and then soak the earth thoroughly.

Never mix fertilizers.

I forgot to mention that in making the furrows five inches deep the seeds are dropped in and two inches of soil placed over them, the remaining soil is to be used after the plants are up and have become strong.

For trellis I use posts with horizontal bar on top with twine to cling for support, but some prefer wire netting. Pettis Co., Mo. —CAROLYN FERN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

APPRECIATIVE WORDS.

Having been a reader of the RURAL WORLD for a long while, I would like to visit the Home Circle. I like to read the Home Circle page very much. There are so many good writers I wish I could meet them. If I could write as well I would not be afraid of my letter reaching the waste basket.

The next time Rosa Autumn comes so near my home I want her to come and see me. She was within four miles of my home when she was at Mr. Schattner's. I wish Ella Carpenter would tell us something of the weather in Washington now. We are getting along very well this hard winter. We are thankful for the blessings we have and hope to be more worthy to receive them. —MATTIE B. Elmont, Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

ANSWER TO BACHELOR'S QUERIES.

Bachelor, let me tell you why mother Eve did not fool away her precious time crimping her hair and powdering her face because father Adam wasn't all the time calling her attention to how pretty and nice looking such and such women were that he had met at the card party or at the last reception they were up at, saying: "Why can't you fix yourself up to look as nice and be as attractive, be as admired as Mrs. Haye or Miss Hanley, and other women are?" He, old father Adam, wasn't all the time looking around, hunting up the beauty in other women and comparing them with his plain wife, thus compelling her to try to fix herself up in accordance with her husband's idea of how a woman should look. Adam was satisfied with the looks of his plain wife, so it wasn't necessary for her to try to fix herself up so as to look like some one else for the sake of holding the love and admiration of her husband.

The reason why mother Eve did not have some one to oversee her nursery was because father Adam didn't call upon his wife to be in readiness to entertain some of his "club" or other fashionable friends just at any time that he saw fit to have them come to his house. Such requests were not made when mother Eve was feeling unlike entertaining guests. If he had required it of her of course she would have entertained them. The reason mother Eve didn't need some one else to prepare father Adam's supper was because he was always there for his supper and helped her look after things in general, while she prepared the supper. He was not away at some fashionable restaurant enjoying his supper with a chance friend (?). I think he had been mother Eve would have done as have some of her daughters (justifiably)—gone out on her wheel or in any other way to have tried to entertain herself as best she could.

This is an excellent time to overlook bedding and table linen and see that it is carefully mended and the supply sufficient for the coming year. It is much better to add a little to the store every spring than to wait until it is all gone and an entirely new supply must be purchased. Lunch cloths and napkins for everyday use may be made from table cloths that are partially worn, while old sheets will convert old muslin curtains into dainty covers for wash-stand and dresser. As there is nothing that conduces so much toward the order of the household as having a place for everything, it is well at this time to consider the question of laundry bags, waste baskets, shoe boxes, etc. Some very pretty ones can be made with small expense and they will more than pay for the trouble in the saving of labor.

For plucking the forbidden fruit, I think mother Eve did that because father Adam was either too lazy or indolent to do it for himself. You know he never did anything but walk around over the grounds aimlessly until God had to make a woman to think what to do.

OLD MAID IN THE CORNER.

SMOKED BEEF—Nearly all people like good dried beef. If we buy it it is uncertain. What we get may be beef and it may be horse meat, and it is quite expensive, as it costs from 30 to 35 cents per pound. About November 15 we buy two hind quarters of yearling beef. This costs 6 cents a pound. We use the following pickle and pour it over the beef: Salt, six pounds; saltpeter, one ounce; brown sugar, two pounds; water, eight gallons. After it has been in the brine four weeks we take it up and smoke it and hang it over the stove and dry it, and then put it in a cloth sack and hang it in a dry place until it is fine eating.

Young chicks need no food during their first day outside the shells.

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